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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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STAAS & HALSEY LLP			RODRIGUEZ, LENNIN R	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/625,514	SONG, BONG-SEOG	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Lennin R. Rodriguez	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6,8-27 and 29 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6,8-27 and 29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 08 August 2007 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

The official translation for document DE 10114950 has been requested and should be send to the applicant as soon as the examiner received it.

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 8/8/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive at least for the following reasons:

(1) On page 9 of the response, applicant stated that a signal is an article of manufacture and for that reason the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 101 should be withdrawn, examiner respectfully disagrees. It should be note that a signal is a form of energy and as so, it falls under the non-statutory category, 101 Guidelines page 55 has a more extensive explanation of this matter. And with this the rejection is sustained.

(2) On page 11 of the response, applicant stated "Metso requires user intervention to print messages and does not suggest or disclose 'automatically printing the received SMS short messages'", examiner answers: Werner '950 further discloses a method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service, the method comprising:

setting up a call to a short message service (SMS) center (page 2, lines 12-18, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and is capable of placing a call as well know in the art);

receiving the SMS short messages from the short message service center, via a modem (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message is transmitted to the fax);

displaying the received SMS short messages on an operation panel (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message can be displayed);

automatically storing the received SMS short messages in a predetermined memory region according to a user selection (page 1, third paragraph, where the messages is being stored predetermined memory card); and

automatically printing the stored SMS short messages (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be print out).

(3) On page 11 of the response, applicant stated "A short message service (SMS) printing apparatus, comprising a programmed computer processor setting up a call to the SMS. The Office Action appears to note on page 6 that Werner fails to suggest or disclose all of the above-identified feature", the examiner answers: Werner '950 further discloses a short message service (SMS) printing apparatus, comprising a programmed computer processor (having a processor in a fax is inherent as could be seen in KR 10-0218517 by Dong-Myeong Shin where it discloses a fax machine with a CPU which is a processor) setting up a call to the SMS (page 2, lines 12-18, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and it is inherently capable of placing a call), receiving short messages from the SMS (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message is transmitted to the fax), and printing the received SMS short messages (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be print out).

(4) On page 12 of the response, applicant stated "There is no motivation to combine Werner in view of Metso", the examiner answers: It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to deleting the printed SMS short messages according to a user selection as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this memory space can be saved for future receptions, thus making the system dynamically efficient and thus making it cost efficient.

2. Applicant's arguments, see page 10, filed on 8/8/07, with respect to claims 3-4 have been fully considered and are persuasive. But on the other side the same reference Werner teaches automatically storing the received SMS short messages in a memory region (page 1, third paragraph, where the messages is being stored as soon as it get to the device (automatically)).

3. Objection to the drawings has been withdrawn in view of the received amendment.

4. Objection to the specification has been withdrawn in view of the received amendment.

5. Objection to the claims has been withdrawn in view of the received amendment.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Art Unit: 2625

7. Claims 1-3, 5-6, 11, 13-14, 19-21 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Goertz Werner (DE 10114950, all citations are being made in reference of the provided translation).

(1) regarding claims 1 and 19:

Werner '950 discloses a method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service, the method comprising:

setting up a call to a short message service center (SMSC) (page 2, lines 12-18, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and is capable of placing a call as well known in the art);

receiving the SMS short messages from the SMSC via a modem (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message is transmitted to the fax);

automatically storing the received SMS short messages in a memory region (page 1, third paragraph, where the messages is being stored as soon as it get to the device (automatically)); and

automatically printing the received SMS short messages (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be print out).

(2) regarding claim 2:

Werner '950 further discloses displaying the received SMS short messages on an operation panel before the printing (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be displayed).

(3) regarding claim 3:

Werner '950 further discloses wherein the memory region is predetermined (page 1, third paragraph, where the messages is being stored predetermined memory card).

(4) regarding claims 5 and 6:

Werner '950 further discloses storing the printed SMS short messages in a predetermined memory region, as the memory region according to a user selection or automatically after the printing (page 2, lines 35-37, where the SMS are being stored in a memory and page 1, third paragraph, where the messages is being stored predetermined memory card).

(5) regarding claims 11 and 14:

Werner '950 further discloses determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages (page 2, lines 35-37, where the SMS are being stored in a memory if a command is received from an input device); and

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, printing the stored SMS short messages (page 2, lines 35-37, where the SMS are being printed in a sheet).

(6) regarding claims 13 and 20:

Werner '950 further discloses a method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service, the method comprising:

setting up a call to a short message service (SMS) center (page 2, lines 12-18, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and is capable of placing a call as well know in the art);

receiving the SMS short messages from the short message service center, via a modem (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message is transmitted to the fax);

displaying the received SMS short messages on an operation panel (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message can be displayed);

automatically storing the received SMS short messages in a predetermined memory region according to a user selection (page 1, third paragraph, where the messages is being stored predetermined memory card); and

automatically printing the stored SMS short messages (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be print out).

(7) regarding claim 21:

Werner '950 further discloses a short message service (SMS) printing apparatus, comprising a programmed computer processor (having a processor in a fax is inherent as could be seen in KR 10-0218517 by Dong-Myeong Shin where it discloses a fax machine with a CPU which is a processor) setting up a call to the SMS (page 2, lines 12-18, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and it is inherently capable of placing a call as well know), receiving short messages from the SMS (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message is transmitted to the fax), and printing the received SMS short messages (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be print out).

(9) regarding claim 27:

Werner '950 further discloses a printing device having a short message service (SMS) function, comprising: a programmed computer processor setting up a call to an

SMS center (page 2, lines 12-18, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and is capable of placing a call as well known in the art), receiving and storing SMS short messages from the SMS center (page 1, third paragraph, where the messages is being stored as soon as it get to the device (automatically)), selectively providing the received SMS short messages, and printing the SMS messages according to a selection (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be provided and print out) to allow managing the received SMS short messages in a document format (page 2, lines 64-66, where the received short message is changed into a format that can be either printed or displayed as a document).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
9. Claims 4, 8-10, 12, 15-18, 22-26 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goertz Werner (DE 10114950) in view of Metso et al. (US Patent 5,920,826).

(1) regarding claim 4:

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC; and

identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in the memory region.

However, Metso '826 teaches interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC (column 7, lines 54-57, where the calling party its being interpreted by linking it to a name); and

identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in the memory region (column 7, lines 50-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC and identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in the memory region as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this calling ID can be possible, thus enabling any user to see from whom they are receiving the SMS message.

(2) regarding claims 8-10 and 16-18:

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except deleting the printed SMS short messages according to a user selection.

However, Metso '826 teaches deleting the printed SMS short messages according to a user selection (column 10, lines 39-41, the user has the option to delete the messages).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to deleting the printed SMS short messages according to a user selection as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this memory space can be saved for future receptions, thus making the system dynamically efficient and thus making it cost efficient.

(3) regarding claims 12 and 15:

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages;

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, displaying a list of the stored SMS Short messages; and

printing the stored SMS short messages selected by a user from the displayed list of the SMS short messages.

However, Metso '826 teaches determining whether to print the stored SMS short messages (column 10, lines 37-46, where it is determined whether to print or not by the display device);

if determined to print the stored SMS short messages, displaying a list of the stored SMS Short messages (column 10, lines 37-46, where it is being displayed all the short messages in a display); and

printing the stored SMS short messages selected by a user from the displayed list of the SMS short messages (column 10, lines 30-33).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to determined whether to print or not a short message and

displaying it as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this it allows the user to make selections and to take decisions as to whether or not to print something, thus adding user-friendly functionality and improving the performance of the system.

(4) regarding claim 22:

Werner '950 further discloses the programmed computer processor (having a processor in a fax is very common in the art as could be seen in KR 10-0218517 by Dong-Myeong Shin where it discloses a fax machine with a CPU which is a processor) provides the received SMS short messages (page 2, lines 12-18, where the fax is in communication with the short message service center and is capable of placing a call as well known in the art), and allows selective storage (page 2, lines 35-37, where the SMS are being stored in a memory), print (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be print out).

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except deletion of the received SMS short messages via input commands.

However, Metso '826 teaches deletion of the received SMS short messages via input commands (column 10, lines 39-41, the user has the option to delete the messages).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to deletion of the received SMS short messages via input commands as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this memory

space can be saved for future receptions, thus making the system dynamically efficient and thus making it cost efficient.

(5) regarding claim 23:

Werner '950 further discloses a short message service (SMS) printing apparatus, comprising:

an SMS interface receiving short messages from the SMS (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message is transmitted to the fax); and

a printer automatically printing the received SMS short messages (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be print out).

(6) regarding claim 24:

Werner '950 further discloses a display unit displaying the received SMS short messages (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be displayed on the display unit).

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except an input unit receiving a user selection to print a displayed SMS short message by the printer.

However, Metso '826 teaches an input unit receiving a user selection to print a displayed SMS short message by the printer (column 10, lines 30-33, where the printing is done when the user makes a selection).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made an input unit receiving a user selection to print a displayed SMS short message by the printer as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this it allows the user to make selections and to take decisions as to whether

or not to print something, thus adding user-friendly functionality and improving the performance of the system.

(7) regarding claim 25:

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the display unit displays the SMS short messages in an ascending or a descending order, and the input unit sequentially receives the User selection to print the displayed SMS short messages.

However, Metso '826 teaches wherein the display unit displays the SMS short messages in an ascending or a descending order (column 3, lines 33-35, where alphabetically is being interpreted as descending order), and the input unit sequentially receives the User selection to print the displayed SMS short messages (column 10, lines 30-33, where the printing is done when the user makes a selection).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made an input unit receiving a user selection to print a displayed SMS short message by the printer as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this it allows the user to make selections and to take decisions and it simplifies the way the messages are being displayed as to whether or not to print something, thus adding user-friendly functionality and improving the performance of the system.

(8) regarding claim 26:

Werner '950 further discloses a storage storing the received SMS short messages (page 2, lines 35-37, where the SMS are being stored in a memory).

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the input unit receives another user selection to delete the printed SMS short message from the storage.

However, Metso '826 teaches wherein the input unit receives another user selection to delete the printed SMS short message from the storage (column 10, lines 39-41, the user has the option to delete the messages).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to deleting the printed SMS short messages according to a user selection as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this memory space can be saved for future receptions, thus making the system dynamically efficient and thus making it cost efficient.

(9) regarding claim 29:

Werner '950 further discloses a method of managing short messages in a facsimile machine or a multifunctional device having a short message service, the method comprising:

receiving the SMS short messages from the SMSC via a modem (page 2, lines 23-25, where the short message is transmitted to the fax);

displaying the received SMS short messages on an operation panel (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be displayed);

automatically storing the received SMS short messages in a predetermined memory region (page 1, third paragraph, where the messages is being stored as soon as it get to the device (automatically)); and

automatically printing the received SMS short messages (page 2, lines 26-29, where the short message can be print out).

Werner '950 discloses all the subject matter as described above except receiving a call from a short message service center (SMSC) at an address designated by a transmitter of the call;

interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC;

identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in a memory.

However, Metso '826 teaches receiving a call from a short message service center (SMSC) at an address designated by a transmitter of the call (column 7, lines 57-62, where the mobile terminal (SMSC, transmitter) calls an established identification number of the receiver);

interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC (column 7, lines 54-57, where the calling party its being interpreted by linking it to a name);

identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of numbers stored in a memory(column 7, lines 50-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to interpreting a calling party number received from the SMSC and identifying a call for receiving SMS short messages from an SMSC number contained in the calling party number by comparing the SMSC number to a list of

numbers stored in the memory region as taught by Metso '826, in the system of Werner '950. With this calling ID can be possible, thus enabling any user to see from whom they are receiving the SMS message.

### ***Conclusion***

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lennin R. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lennin Rodriguez  
11/3/07



KING Y. POON  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER